

# Ireland's Lamentation:

BEING

10

A Short, but Perfect, Full, and True  
Account of the Scituation, Nature,  
Constitution and Product of

## I R E L A N D.

With an Impartial Historical Relation of the most Material  
Transactions, Revolutions, and miserable Sufferings of the  
Protestants there, from the Death of King *Charles* the  
Second, to the latter end of *April*, 1689.

The Time and Manner of the late King's Landing there :  
What Men, Monies, Shipping, Arms and Ammunition  
he brought with him. The Manner of his going up and  
into *Dublin* : His Kneeling to the Host : Displacing all  
Protestants : The Strength and Defeat of his Army, and  
what else is of Note.

*To which is added,*

A Letter from a Lieutenant in the Irish Army, dated at  
*Dublin*, May 7. with an Account of Affairs to that Time.

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Written by an ENGLISH PROTESTANT that lately  
narrowly escaped with his Life from thence.

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L O N D O N, Printed by J. D. and sold by *Rich. Janeway*,  
in Queen's-Head Court in *Pater-Noster Row*, 1689.



TO THE  
READER.

Courteous Reader,

**B**E pleased to accept of a small Epistle to a small Treatise to inform you, that though it be short, yet the most absolute and true Account hitherto published, of the miserable and deplorable Condition and Suffering of the Protestants. of Ireland, since the Death of King Charles the 2d; and that there is nothing Material omitted which the Author could call to memory, having nothing else to collect it from, being forced to flee for England to secure his Life, and leave his Books, and very Notes, and whatever else he had, to the Mercy of the Devourers.

B

And

## To the Reader.

*And be no less assured thou wilt find  
nothing here but what every one that  
comes from thence will confirm, as far  
as it may reach their several Abodes.  
And so wishing thee more Comfort in  
Reading, than the Author had in know-  
ing, bid thee farewell, till such further  
Account comes to his Hands as he can  
certify for like Truth with these.*

---

*An*



*An Impartial historical Relation of all  
the most Material Transactions, Re-  
volutions, and Miserable Sufferings  
of the Protestants in Ireland, from  
the Death of King Charles the Se-  
cond, to the latter end of April,  
1689.*

**I**RELAND hath been, and still is even by some Writers reputed a Barbarous and most Heathenish Place : And indeed I believe it was so once, and *England* also ; but all such as have been there, and rightly understood the Country of late, must (if impartial and unprejudiced) own it to be far otherwise, and indeed a Place of most excellent Government and Piety, and much like that of *England*.

*Ireland* is an Island inviron'd with the Sea, and the most Western of *Europe*, lying between the Latitude of 51 and 56 Degrees North ; and Westward from *Holy-Head* in *Wales* about 14 Leagues ; and from the South-West part of *Scotland* 8 or 9 Leagues ; and is much more temperate than *England*, cooler in Summer, and warmer in Winter ; so that when in the late great Frost a Ox was roasted, and Coaches frequently went upon the *Thames*, an Horse-man durst not venture over the *Liffey*, a much less River, at *Dublin*, and thereby much more pleasant (and indeed, in the general, abundantly more fertile) and plentiful than *England*, and free from all venomous

Vermin, Black Crows, Magpies, and Spiders, are not venomous there.

In many places the Soil is so excellent, that it bears the most devouring Grain, many Years successively, without manuring; and in others it will bear three or four Crops; and when it hath lain waste but one Year, without further trouble than Plowing and Sowing Barly, will again produce as many Crops more, and so Time after Time with a *continuendo*; and in all places in general produceth all sorts of Grain *England* doth, as good, and in as great plenty, with abundance less trouble and pains.

There are indeed many large Mountains and Bogs, but now, by the Industry of the English, made very good and fertile Land, either for Tillage or Feeding; every where watered with pleasant Springs, Rivers, and Loughs or Lakes of Water; indued with great plenty of Fish, wild and tame Fowl, Horses, Cows, Oxen and Sheep, as large and good as any in *England*, and much more numerous, till lately destroyed by the incouragement given the new raised Forces, and other Irish Papists, by the now Duke of *Tyrconnel*.

In some parts, especially of the West and North, a Salmon above two foot long, may be bought for a Penny, or two Pence. Forty five Eggs for one Penny. A fat Goose for three pence. A fat Turkey for six pence. A fat Hen for three half-pence. A fat Lamb, or Kid, for a Groat. But in *Dublin*, which is the dearest part, they fold, in time of peace, twelve or fourteen Eggs for a penny. A large fair fresh Cod, two foot long, for three pence. Plaice a foot long, and seven or eight inches broad, two for a penny. Large Trouts as long, two or three for a penny. Oysters five or six inches broad, a penny a score. A fat Lamb for twelve or fourteen pence. A large fat Calf, a month or six weeks old, for five or six Shillings. A large quarter of Beef for three or four Shillings, as good as the Markets of *London* afford, and other things proportionably; and yet all sorts of Tradesmen had greater Wages, and generally better Rates for their Goods than in *England*.

And

And contrary to the general Supposition among the English, Scots, and other industrious Persons, Money was in *Ireland* as plentiful, and with much more ease obtain'd than in *England*; so that an ordinary Tradesman, or Farmer, keeps a better House, and lives much more plentiful there than those of four or five Hundred a Year can do in *England*. None need labour long there, that will but be Industrious, and any thing a reasonable Husband, but, unless very Unfortunate indeed, may soon acquire a Sufficiency to live handsomely, and Gentleman-like. Scarce any that went only private Souldiers thither in the last Rebellion (unless Sots in earnest) but were, before the beginning of this Rebellion, Men of good Fortune and Estates.

The meer Irish are not really so Wild and Barbarous as generally reputed, nor indeed Tame and Civiliz'd in general as the English, but are as lusty, full, well-set, comely, handsome, fair, and clear-skin'd as the English: Mighty hospitable and kind-hearted to Strangers; so that if any comes where they are eating, they will take it very unkindly if he do not eat with them; and Travellers shall have the best Entertainment they can afford them *gratis*, and better than they will afford themselves: For though the Country be thus extream plentiful, yet the Commonalty among the Irish fare very hard, and live mostly upon Potatoes, Parsnips, Cabbidge, Beans, Pease, Barley, and Oat-Bread, sour thick Milk, or Butter-milk; and unless upon some certain Festival Days, as *Christmass*, *Sorrel-tide*, *Easter*, *Whitsuntide*, or *Michaelmass*, rarely eat a bit of Flesh, Butter, Eggs, or Cheese, unless they light upon Carrion dead or drown'd. They are very nasty and stinkish, prefer strong Butter, tainted Flesh, and sour Milk, before sweet: Scarce ever wear Shifts or Shirts; or lodge otherwise than upon Straw or Rushes on the Ground, with their Cows, Calves, Swine, or Sheep, made fast at the Beds feet; or at the best, only a little Partition of Wattle between them; use no Sheets, tumble all together, only the Husband between other Men and their Wives, and the Wife between other Women and their Husband.

The

The Common Women are generally Whorish before Marriage, and count it no Disgrace to have a Bastard or two, but after Marriage are most constant to their Husbands; they say, *He that did before, must not do after*: They are very lazy, and inclin'd to Lice.

Some of their Gentry are indeed very accomplished and well-bred. They are in general the most zealous Roman Catholicks in the World; and were always very obedient and respectful to the English, and under their Government, till King *James* the Second came to the Throne; but after that they began to grow very Insolent, infringe the English Prerogative, and at length to insult over and destroy their English Masters. Naturally in their own Country the greatest Cowards in the World, Spaniel-like, the more they are beaten, the better; it used to be common for one English Man to beat nine or ten of them; but most Imperious Masters: Naturally inclin'd to Theft and Laziness; so that though employed by those of their own Country and Religion, they will idle away Time, and steal what they can; so that if a Man employs but one or two of them, he must have another to attend and watch them.

They are, from the highest to the lowest, a People of the least fore-sight in the World, never looking forward, or taking care for to Morrow: believe it Damnation to disobey the Priests, and (as all other Papists do) meritorious to destroy all Protestants by every sort of Artifice; and though they do not live so well under their own Nation, yet they have a natural aversion to the English; that to destroy them, they care not what Miseries they expose themselves to, or who comes to govern over them, yet have and dread an old Prophecy among them, which says, *The Irish shall weep over the English-mens Graves*, as they always do over each others many Years after burial.

And though they have spared no Ruin they durst bring upon the English; yet now they dread coming under the Yoke of *France*, who they have often, and indeed even now invited to receive that Kingdom.

At the Death of King *Charles* the Second, his Grace, *James* late Duke of *Ormond*, was Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*, when on *Saturday*, *February* the 14th, 1684. the News was delivered him there, of his Master's Death, and Orders from the Privy Council at *Whitehal* to proclaim his Brother *James* the Second, King of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*.

Whereupon he forthwith called a Council, and provided all things ready against the *Munday* following, then being the 16th of the same, accompanied with the Protestant Primate, Bishops, the Nine Judges, a great number of Nobility and Gentry, King and Herald at Arms, Lord Mayor of the City of *Dublin*; Masters, Wardens, and Freemen of the several Corporations, or Companies, and multitudes of others. Set out from the Castle of *Dublin*, where he kept his Court; and with Tears in his Eyes, marched through all the chief Streets of the City, through a Guard of Souldiers placed on both sides the Way; and the Sword carried before him by his Grandson the now Duke of *Ormond*. Performed that Solemnity, with as pleasant a Countenance, and as much chearfulness, as the loss of his old Master, and fears of approaching Misery would permit. And the better to repel the then-like fearful Apprehensions of the discerning Protestants, there caused several Hogstheads of Wine to be placed at the Castle-gate, *Thoulst*, and Corn-market, for any that pleased to drink; the Bells to be rung, and Bonfires to be made at Night, and all other Testimonies of Joy imaginable to be forthwith made. And suddenly after issued Declarations, and other Assurances of his Majesty's gracious Intentions and Resolutions for maintaining the Protestant Religion, and Interest of *Ireland*: Which coming from him, in whom next under God they reposed their greatest Confidence at all Times, to be their then Protector, against the Abuses they after sustained by the Irish, (by interceding for them upon all Occasions to the King.) did in some measure abate those gloomy Fogs for the present, and give hopes the King would in some measure make good his Promises to them.

But

But the Papists, who always during the two late Kings Reigns at least, had their Friends at *Whitehal*, and from them, by their Infalible Guides, the Priests, a certain pre-knowledge of future Designs, and the best Intelligence, well knew the contrary; and forthwith began to prick up their Ears, repair their Old, and erect several new Mals-houses; and every Rascal that could but speak a little English, or write and read nothing but Nonsense, and had but four or five Sheep, or three or four Cows or Horses, and never before the Honour to wear any thing but Rags, or what was little better, forthwith sold what they had to buy new Cloaths, and carry them for *Dublin*, with each a Sword at his Brich, (though scarce knew how to draw or sheath it there) set up for Gentlemen, and soon worm'd the Protestants out, and got themselves into all the beneficial Employments in the Kingdom, the Army, and whatever was of any Value or Trust: And then, without respect to Master or Mistress, or such others as had before better fed than taught them, and perhaps kept them from starving, though the best Church-Protestant in the Kingdom, if any Affront hapned to be given these new Gentlemen, the first and most friendly Salute was, *God damn you for a Figish Son of a Bish*, &c. and the second out with the Prick-Frog, or Bayonet; and if Courage gave Resolution to resist their Violences, (as often it happened, and if alone to disarm and beat them too) then the Resister was sure (upon the Assaulter's escaping his Hands) forthwith to have as many Hands upon one Head and Body, as it had Arms and Fingers to resist him, or Legs, Feet and Toes to flee from them; and if happily he escaped that Bout, they would certainly break his Windows at Night, and as a Cat watches a Mouse, watch for another Opportunity; and if that fail'd, they never did go to a Justice, but perhaps to some pretended Protestant creeping Rascal, who for lucre of a few Pence, and to keep his Employ, valued not how many good Protestant Christians he rid, and gall'd even to Death, to serve the devilish End and Cause for which he had the favour to stay to be the Fop last devoured, who must be



sure to tie him up to all imaginable hard Meas, and perhaps more severely than a Papist would do, for being kickt out of Commission; and then it was well done, by forsooth a Protestant, and not by the merciful Roman Catholicks. If the poor Creature kept out of reach, then out with a Warrant, break open his Doors, search his House, rife and take away what is liked; and if any honest Protestant yet remained in Commission, every shabby beggarly Rascal, spared not the impudence to revile them to their Faces. I have heard a meer Teague, that could scarce pronounce a word of true English, or sense, beard the Lord Mayor of *Dublin*, Sir *John Knox*, when brought before him for Felony, who though a Man of Courage, did not dare to commit the Criminal.

Thus the poor Protestants of *Ireland* continued in this, though miserable, yet happy Condition in consideration to what they afterwards fell to, till the Earl of *Clarendon* was sent thither Lord-Lieutenant, upon whose arrival they began again to flatter themselves with hopes of more Comfort, through the Interest and Favour of him that was so near related to the King, and an assured Protestant; but they, to their Sorrow, soon found his Wings clipt, and *Tyrconnel* quickly sent after him, with the Honour and Title of Earl, the Office of Lieutenant-General and Check-master of the Army; and Authority and Power to place and displace whom he pleased; who accordingly forthwith put his Power in execution, and issued out his Orders for modelling the Army, which were no sooner given, but obeyed, and in all places the Army drawn into the Field, and about ten or twelve of the oldest Men pick'd out, and their Cloaths stript off, and their Arms given to Irish Papists before their Faces; and when those parcels were disciplin'd, others were still pick'd out, and so from time to time, till the whole Army was weeded of its Protestants, and replenish'd with Irish Papists. When all they could call old were culled, then the Excuse was Shortness, till the Popish Party was the stronger; then they used no further excuse, but being Protestants, till the whole Pro-



constant standing Army, which was raised and at vast Expences both of Money and Blood, thereunto required for many Years to secure the Protestant Religion, and English Interest in *Ireland*, was by Popish Craft, and Favour and Means of the great God Tyrannical, peaceably in one Year wholly destroyed and inverted into a Popish Power: the whole Treasure of the Kingdom, Cities and Garisons, which were first constituted to keep them out, wholly posselt and disposed of by the Native Irish, and those, who of all Men, were the greatest haters of the English, and their Religion, made the only Protectors of hottie and certainly must needs be in a blessed State, when the Fox is set to watch the Geese, and the Wolves the Lambs.

Now all things became face-faced, and he that had but half an Eye might easily discern what was like to follow; and such as had Stocks of Money, began by degrees to transmit it to *England*, and dispose of their Effects, and afterwards to steal away themselves; while others, whose Riches consisted mostly in Stocks, which was in others Hands, or had not wherewith to transport themselves, and for a Livelihood were forced to abide the approaching Storm, some to the loss of Life, others their Estates, and most inevitable Ruin.

While these things were doing, *Darlington*, a reputed Jesuit, was sent over, and made first Major, and after Lieutenant-Colonel to the Royal Regiment in *Dublin* (to fulfill that part of Dr. *Quaker's* Information, in his discovery of the Popish Plot); and one *Baker* (formerly Page to the late Duke of *Monmouth*, and one of King *James's* Converts,) Major, and so proceeded to disband all Protestant Officers in the Army; and first began with Sir *William King*, then Governour of the Castle and City of *Liverpool*, Sir *George St. George*, his Brother, and such others as they had noted to be the most sober and zealous Protestants, and placed Irish Papists in their places, till all the Irish Army, both Officers and Souldiers, were Papists, excepting only some few in the Regiments of the Lords *Montjoy* and *Furber*, and Col. *Russek*, who were thence-

selfes.

themselves Protestants, and in a manner all the Protestant Officers left that first Year in the whole Army, and who were kept in only to blind the People till their other work was finished, and so have the favour to be devoured last.

Things being brought to this pass, the whole Army Papists, and none to oppose them, they thought they safely might, and accordingly fell to regulate the Civil Part, and at one blast removed five or six of the nine Protestant Judges, and left but one upon each Bench for Ciphers, to colour the Matter, and drag up the rest to their own Justice, and likewise the Protestant Chancellor, *Sir Charles Porter*, and most of the Protestant Privy Counsellors, and fill'd up their places with others of their own Party, with such prodigious Brogues upon their Tongues, that they could scarce pronounce one word of English truly, and after these the Protestants which were the Attourneys, Solicitors, &c. to the King, were pack'd after the Judges.

In the mean time they set another Project on foot, viz. To disband all the smallest of their own Souldiers as soon as they were well disciplin'd, but not before, and still took in larger, till they had the Flower of the Country in the Army, and still sent the Old to exercise the rest of their Breed in the Country; So that when they had occasion to raise their fresh Forces, they were mostly in a manner disciplin'd to their hand, not in expectation of using them to their present purpose, but in case King *James* had continued in the Throne, and not answered their desire of restoring them to their Estates, that they might be able to restore themselves, by destroying all the English there; and *Donington* made two certain Sizes, one for Musketeers and another for Pikemen, and those that were too short or long for his Standard, when disciplin'd, must wipe off.

All things being now fixed to the purpose, *Tyrannet*, and the new Attorney General *Sir Richard Wright*, dispatch'd to *Whitchel* with the Account, and to advise about future Matters, the Project of complementing their

So successfully begun Work ; and after a short stay, returned with Power to displace the Earl of *Clarendon* from the Government, ( who indeed all discerning Protestants there easily perceived was kept in so long, only to deceive the People till the Work could be brought to that secure perfection ) who eight days after his arrival at *Dublin*, took his place as Lord-Deputy-General, and General-Governour of *Ireland*, for Lord-Lieutenant he could not be, because born in *Ireland*. But the good Earl of *Clarendon* having an account of his approach, and suspecting what might, and indeed did follow, resolved, before his departure, to consecrate the Chappel in the New Hospital near *Dublin*, built for the use of old and decrepit Souldiers, ( and is the finest in *Europe* of its kind ; ) and accordingly did, before well finished, hoping thereby to prevent its falling into the Papists Hands, because the King had declared he would maintain the Church of *England* in all her Rights and Properties, as established by Law. But *Tyrconnel* ( who though not so near related to the King, yet knew his Mind much better ) soon removed that Scruple, and forthwith after the Lord *Clarendon's* departure, with the chief of the Popish Clergy in *Dublin*, with Whips and Scourges, entred the said Chappel, fell to lashing the Walls and Floor to whip out Heresy, pulled down the Communion-Table and Seats, and erected in it an Altar ; and took three or four of the old Souldiers Rooms adjoining to it, for the Priests and Friars, and while they exercised in the Chappel, the old Souldiers, for whose use, and with whose Mony it was built, were forced to have their Devotion in the open Hall where they used to eat their Meat ; and in the mean time a Libel was fixed upon the Door of *Christ-Church* in *Dublin*, to publish the Bains of Matrimony betwixt that Church and the See of *Rome*, bidding any that could, forthwith to shew cause why they should not be joined together. So that now the Protestants expected no less than all their Churches to be taken from them ; but whether through the murmuring of the People, or Orders from the King to the contrary, they proceeded no

-further

further as yet in that Business, only displaced all the Protestant Chaplains in the Army, and gave their Places and Benefits to Popish Priests; who thereupon began to wear black Cloaks, made much like the Ministers Gowns; and yet it was a Crime to say the King had broke his Promise, and infringed the Rights of the Church of *England*; for it seems, taking away Consecrated Chapels and Colledges, and giving its Members Livings to Popish Priests, was not Infringing the Rights of the Church, but maintaining them according to Law; and it was so indeed according to the Laws of the Church of *Rome*; for the King never mentioned what Law he therein meant; and therefore did not break his Promise.

But before further progress was made in this Business, it was thought fit to Summon all Corporations, and Incorporated Bodies in them, to surrender their Charters, upon which *Drogheda* and two or three Towns more obeyed, and one *Thomson*, Chirurgeon to the Royal Regiment in *Dublin*, being Master, and a pretended Protestant, to shew his Loyalty, readily threw the Charter of the Corporation of Chirurgeons in *Dublin* at *Tyrconnell's* feet, and is lately come for *England*; perhaps to get it renewed by King *William*; or else, for that good Service, to get to be Chirurgeon to another Regiment here in *England*, for certainly the Man's Loyalty well deserves it and cannot fail of his Brethrens Certificate for saving them the Charges, others were exposed to in defending their Charters by Law; which all such as did not surrender, or were forced to do in the Exchequer, where one of those, a pretended Protestant, sate, worthily to Judge and give Sentence against them till all was done, and is since likewise come for *England* to receive his Reward:

All Charters being thus taken away, partly by Fraud, partly by Force, others were quickly prepar'd, and in every of them, scarce one Person mention'd in the Body of the Charter but Papists, or such as were little better; but particularly every Mayor, Sheriff, Portreef, Suffren, Bailiff,

Bailiff, Master, Warden, and Clerk, more near Popish, except one *Arch. Sharp* a Quaker, was made; and there named Master of the Corporation of Weavers in *Dublin*; and one *Calvert*, much of the same Stamp, of a new Corporation of Hosiery; and by these the Common Councils, and Councils of the several Companies, were either all Papists, or Cousin-Germans to Papists.

All the Protestant Chaplains that belonged to them put out, and Popish Priests put in their places: Most of the Protestant Justices, and all the Protestant Sheriffs of every County except one, turn'd out; so that in one Year, or a little more, after *Tyrcounel* assum'd the Government, there was very few down-right honest Protestant Officers, either Civil or Military in the whole Kingdom of *Ireland*, except those before named; and one *Kearney*, who yet continued Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and one of the Privy Council, and indeed, was the best Friend the Protestants had there.

However things were not yet perfected, for those named in the Charters, were mostly so indigent and poor, that they were scarce able, with their whole Fortunes, to pay three or fourscore Pounds, which was the Fees of each Charter; and all, or most of the Protestants refused to contribute, till they were compelled; some of them imprisoned, and forced to *Habeas Corpus*'s for their Liberty.

*Tyrcounel* disliking these Delays, sent for some of the principal of them, pressed them to the Business, assuring them, that if they would join with the Corporations, and take out their Charters, he would defray all Fees of each Charter above Twenty Pounds, which would not amount to above five Shillings each Man at the most, besides their Freedom of the City, or Town, which should be granted them at the same Rate; and in case they continued still obstinate, he must look upon them as obstinate and stubborn, and disaffected to his Majesty's Government. This made some for ease, and others for fear, comply, and become again free; but others who stood out to this time, were hamper'd, and had their Shops



Shops shut down frequently, till the News of the Scale turning in *England*, which then ceas'd. But the peaceable Quakers, who before would not under a Protestant Government take upon them so much as the Office of a Constable, now under a Popish every where readily conform; and two of the chief of them are made Aldermen of *Dublin*, viz. *Anthony Sharp* before mentioned, and *Samuel Clarrage*, who are excused from taking Oaths, and frequently sit in the Seat of Justice. *Clarrage* is at last come for *England*, and as busy about *Whitshal* and *Westminster*, as he was with *Tyrconnel*.

While these things were thus prosecuted in Publick, the Popish Clergy, in all parts of the Kingdom, were as busy in private Caballing, and sending their fittest Messengers to *Whitshal*, *Rome*, *France*, *Spain*, and *Germany*, to advise about, and receive Instructions for completing their Damnable Design of overwhelming and eradicating the Protestant Religion, and Interest of *Ireland* in particular. And the better to delude the poor sleeping Protestants, *Tyrconnel* continually fed them with false Assurances of the King's Gracious Resolutions, of securing the Religion and Interest of the Protestants; and that all this Work, was only to have an honest Parliament, that would take off the Penal Laws, for ease of all Dissenters; and that nothing cou'd contribute more to the Advantage, Quiet, and Riches of any Government: However, God be praised, all were not so stupified, but they did plainly discern to have Popish Parliaments, and in *Ireland* meer Irish; and such as should not only have destroyed the Protestants, but the whole English Interest of *Ireland*; (which nothing but a gracious God, and the glorious Instrument he us'd, could have prevented, as Affairs then stood); but, Blessed be his Holy Name, God was pleas'd on a sudden to blast all their Cursed Designs, and for the present strike them mute there as well as in *England*, with the News of the Prince of *Orange's* impending for *England*; which no sooner arriv'd, but *Tyrconnel* prepared to send several Detachments of the then standing Forces for *England*, and accordingly sent away about

3000 of the fairest and likeliest of the Foot, who were to be followed by more, till they began to fear if they did that, the Protestants, who they knew they had deserved no better from, might rise against them, and therefore forbore that part of the Design for the present, and forthwith speeded the raising of more Forces, and by *Christ-mass* had their Army (which before consisted of about 5000 Horse and Foot, after the others came for *England*) compleat 30000 Men; and before the beginning of *March*, without so much as beat of Drum, or a Penny Charge to the King, *Tyrconnel* had compleated the following Regiments of Horse, Foot, and Dragoons, as they stood *March 15. 1685.*

### *The old standing Forces.*

- |                                 |          |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| 1. Lord Deputy,                 | } Horse. |
| 2. Lord <i>Galmoy</i> ,         |          |
| 3. Col. <i>Russel</i> ,         |          |
| 4. Lord <i>Clancarty</i> .      |          |
| 5. Lord <i>Manjoy</i> .         |          |
| 6. Lt. Gen. <i>Mac-Carthy</i> . |          |
| 7. Sir <i>Thomas Nucome</i> .   |          |
| 8. Royal Regiment.              |          |

### *New-raised Forces.*

#### *Leinster.*

9. Lord Deputy's Dragoons.
10. Lord Deputy's Foot.
11. Ld *Dungan's* Dragoons.
12. Lord *Slane's* Foot.
13. Lord *Duleek*.
14. Lord *Clanmalier*.
15. Col. *Moore*.
16. Col. *Kevenah*.
17. Col. *Uxbridge*.
18. Col. *Butler* of *Ballyragget*.

19. Col. *Butler* Lord *Galmoy's* Brother.
20. Col. *Nugent*.
21. Col. *Dillon*.
22. Lord *Gormanstown*.
23. Sir *Maurice Eustace*.

#### *Munster.*

24. Earl of *Tyrone*.
25. Viscount *Clare*.
26. Sir *Valentine Brown*.
27. Sir *John Fitz-Gerald*.
28. Sir *James Cotter's* Dragoons.
29. Col. *Mac-Carthy Moore*.
30. Col. *Mac-Carthy Reagh*.
31. Col. *John Barrett*.
32. Col. *O'Donovan*.
33. Col. *Butler* of *Killiashe*.
34. Lient. Col. *Fitz-Gerald*, alias *Mac-Thomas*.
35. Col. *Nic. Brown*.

#### *Ulster.*



**Usher.** **Connaught.**

- |                                    |                                   |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 26. Earl of <i>Armagh</i> .        | 42. Lord <i>Clarrickard</i> .     |
| 37. Viscount <i>Juvagh</i> .       | 43. Lord <i>Galway</i> .          |
| 38. Lord <i>Leath</i> .            | 44. Col. <i>John Bourke</i> .     |
| 39. Col. <i>Cornick O'Neal</i> .   | 45. Col. <i>Iriell Farrell</i> .  |
| 40. Col. <i>Bryan Mac Mahons</i> . | 46. Col. <i>Henry Mac Toole</i> . |
| 41. Col. <i>Gordon O'Neal</i> .    | 47. Col. <i>O'Neal</i> .          |
|                                    | 48. Sir <i>Mich. Craugh</i> .     |

Some consisting of 10, 22, or 24 Hundred : So that the whole amounted to about 80000, completely Accredited and Disciplin'd ; all rais'd, cloath'd, and kept till that time at the proper Charge of their several Officers, many of which were before but Taylors, Coblers, and such others as perhaps were scarce able to procure before Bread for their Families ; but now, for managing this Blessed Cause, sell all that ever they have, and their Friends too, to carry on the Holy Design.

In the mean time, while the Men were raising, *Tyrconnel* ordered all the Gun-smiths, Carpenters, and Joyners, to be forthwith employed for cleansing, stocking, and locking all the old Fire-Arms ; and the Cutlers for cleansing and sheathing the Swords, which since the last Wars had lain rusting in the Stores, and such as refused, were sent to Prison till they comply'd : who, besides the old Locks, were promis'd for each Musquet 10 s. and every Pistol 6 s. but when they will get it I know not : some they were paid all along, to keep Life and Soul together : So that with the Arms he had the Summer before received from *England*, *Tyrconnel* had not only Arms for his whole Army, but many more ; and by the Priests had made all the other Papists in the Kingdom, the Men to Arm themselves with Half-pikes, and Skeins, or Bayonets, and the Women with Skeins or Bayonets ; and in case, after a certain day, any in the Country went to Mass without those Arms, they were by the Priests obliged to pay a Shilling, and curst by Bell, Book, and Candle : So that in less than five months

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time the whole Body of the Irish Papists were every where Armed, to the great terror of the Protestants; and as they were naturally inclin'd to Theft, so now they were by Authority put into an excellent condition to perform it, which with the inability of the new Officers to maintain them, upon destroying the Protestants, which at first they began moderately by way of Itch in the Night; but when the Owners began to grumble and complain to no purpose, with much more violence and boldness; and by degrees increased their Spoils, till at length in open Day they spared not, before the Owners Faces, to drive away together often, from one Man 100, sometimes 1000 Sheep, 20, 30, 40, 50, or 60 Cows, Oxen, and the like; and such as would not drive, and were not for their purpose, they kill'd, and carried away the Skin, Hide, and Tallow, and left the dead Carcasses as dirty and useless as they could, fit for nothing but Vermine; and such as was not for their own purpose, they drove, or kill'd, and carried to Fairs and Markets, and sold to others of their own Breed, who had not so much Courage (and a little more Honesty than) to steal a fat Weather, which six or seven Months before was worth 9 or 10 £ for 1 £ and a fat Ox worth 3 or 4 £ for 1 £ or 1 1/2 £ a Cow of 10 £ for 5 or 6 £. But at length they proceeded further, even to rake away the Corn and Household goods, so that he that over night was worth 5 or 1000 £. the next day, or week, had not a morsel to put in his Head, or Rag to hang on his Back, but what Charity he received from other Protestants not yet so absolutely ruin'd. At length they were so gladd with their Spoils, that they began to be more absolute, and sent or went to the Houses of such as their Mercy had not yet destroyed, and supposed to have any Money, threatening, that if they did not forthwith, or within a certain time by them limited, deliver to them such Sums as their Moderation thought fit to demand, they would, and did, burn their Houses and Corn, kill and leave their Cattel dead upon the Ground. Among the rest, one *Evanis Baker* a Merchant in *Toughill* in particular, having in the County of *Tipperry* a stock of fat Cattel, went, about the latter

end of January last to fetch them home, hoping they might be more secure in Barrels, and a Town of reasonable strength, than in the open Fields; but as he was returning, a Crew of the new-raised Irish Forces, met, and demanded of him, whither he was driving those Cattel, and told him, they had more right to them than he, and unless he satisfied them, must be content to leave them behind him; whereupon he was forthwith forced to pay for those his own Cattel, 15 for 16 *l*. *Sterling*, which was as much as they would have yielded in their Mountain Markets. And to be short, the Spoil was so general and great, that in *December*, and part of *January* last, they had destroyed, in the Counties of *Cork* and *Kerry*, above 4000 Head of black Cattel, (as Cows and Oxen) and there, and in the County of *Tippin*, 12 or 30000 Sheep. And so in all other parts, especially the Provinces of *Ulster* and *Leinster* proportionably; so that before the beginning of *February*, it was thought they had destroyed in all parts of Kingdom above 100000 Head of Cattel, besides Cobs and Houses, and thereby utterly spoiled the most plentiful Country in these parts of *Europe*, so that so Years of perfect Peace cannot be thought to restore it to the State in which it was at the Death of King *Charles* the Second.

The Protestants of *Ireland* alarm'd at these Devastations, began to Arm, and provide themselves against them; and first the Citizens of *Dublin* arriv, understanding that two Companies of the new-raised Forces were marching to quarter in that City, shut their Gates, and resolved to stand upon their own Defence, and when they came, refused them entrance. Whereupon the Lord Deputy *Tyrconnell*, and the Privy Council, thought it most expedient to send the Lord *Montjoy* (a Man of great esteem among the Protestants of that County) with six Companies of his Regiment which he took from *Dublin*, to reduce them; who coming before the place, demanded, but was refused Entrance for two days; In the interim it was concluded to receive him into the Town singly alone; and being admitted, it was concluded, that provided he procured their Pardon within 14 days, they would receive two Compa-

dies of his Men, to be made up all Protestants to Garifon in the Town; and at the beginning of March as many Papists, or as many more of any other Regiment; which being perform'd on both hands, the Lord Montjoy returned for Dublin, and with the Lord Chief Baron Rice was sent for France to know the King's Pleasure; but privately an Account was sent with him by Rice, that he held correspondence with the Prince of Orange, for which he was committed, and still remains close Prisoner in the Bastile of Paris. This Lord was no sooner gone for France, but his two Companies left in *London-derry*, with the City, again revolted; and *John Hawkins Esq;* a young brisk zealous Protestant Gentleman, of good Fortune and Interest in that Province, accompanied with about 100 others, well Armed and Mounted, pursued the Example of the Lord Delamere in England, and march'd from place to place to stir up the Protestants to Arm and Assemble together for their own Defence, against the common Enemy and Abuses; and in a short time was so successful, as to induce the whole Province of *Ulster* to do, (except the Towns of *Carrisfergus* and *Ardragh*) and among them the Lord Mount-Alexander, Lord Blaney, Sir Arthur Rodan, and several other Persons of Note and Quality: And by their Example the Town and County of *Sligo*, in the Province of *Connaught*, was moved to rise in like manner by the Lord Kingston, and Chidley Cane Esq. And soon after the Town of *Ardragh* seized and disbanded a Troop of Dragoons that was quartered there, and sent them away naked; and several other Towns did the like: And so, and with Supplies they procured from *Scotland*, armed themselves indifferently, and formed themselves into Troops and Companies, under the Command of the Persons of Quality afore-mentioned, and began to take Reprizals for their Losses; but *Carrisfergus* held out for the Irish all along.

In the mean time the Irish made it their Business to stop all Passages thither, however many got to them, some one way and some another, and a little after Christmas about fifty Protestants that belonged to several Companies in *Dublin*, about five at Night met, and with

with their Arms, marched toward the North all Night long, and the next day, till they had got about 40 Miles; but being discovered, Forces were sent to pursue them, so that being over-powered, they were taken and carryed Prisoners bound into *Dublin* Castle, and thence committed to Goals, where some of them still remain without tryal; others were enlarged, upon giving security for their good Behaviour, and never to take up Arms against King James.

The next Day after they were brought in, all the Protestants among the Horse were disbanded; and their Horses, Arms, and Cloaths taken from them; for which some of them had afterwards 3 *l.* for what cost them 20 *l.* but many nothing to this day. And *Tyrconnel* had all the Foot drawn out, and at the head of them, told them, that such as pleased might lay down their Arms and Commissions; upon which all the Protestant Officers and Souldiers that appear'd the next day did, which much surprized his greatness, but the Drums and Trumpets he would not permit, not having any that were Papists to supply their places, so that much against their wills they are forced yet to stay under them.

The Protestants in other parts being more intermingled with Irish than those of the North, could not put themselves into so sudden a defensive posture; however were not idle, but as opportunity gave leave, so that they might not be suspected, provided such Arms and Ammunition as they could most conveniently procure, till they were reasonably well Arm'd throughout the Kingdom, and at the beginning of *February* at a place called *Summerhill*, within 20 miles of *Dublin*, there was got together about 900 Protestants; and near the King's County under Sir *Laurance Parsons*, such another Number. At *Charleville*, the Seat of the Earl of *Orrery*, within 12 miles of *Limerick*, under Sir *Thomas Southwell*, and Sir *William King*, before mentioned, 150 Horse, and 160 Foot. At *Mallow* within 12 miles of *Cork*, 300 Horse and 200 Foot under *Esq. Jephson*, and Captain *Calenger*, at *Cashlum* within 10 miles of *Cork*. Under the Earl of *Barrismore*, 200 Horse, and 240 Foot.



Foot. At *Castle-Martin*, under *Esq. Boyle* 60 or 80. And in most other Towns and Castles thereabouts the like numbers. In *Bandon* 7 or 8000 Horse and foot, all forming themselves into Troops and Companies, and Exercising, intending to put themselves under the Command of the Lord *Inchiquin*, and the aforesaid *Boyle*, and had resolved and agreed, that if any place were attacked, notice should be forthwith dispatch'd to all the rest, and all were to join and march to its relief within 24 hours; which *Tyrconnel* having notice of, sent Express forthwith to Major General *Mac-Carry* then in *Cork* to draw out with three Pieces of Cannon against *Castle-Martin*, who no sooner came before it, but they received an express from those who intended to head them, that it was thought fit and adviseable for them to surrender, which they did, upon Discretion, and *Boyle* was taken and carried Prisoner to *Cork*; and upon the surrender, the like advice was given (it is not convenient to tell here by who) to all the rest thereabouts, to depart to their respective Homes; but *Sir Thomas Southwell*, with 144 Horse marched directly towards the North; but the Journey being near 200 miles compleat, and all through an Enemies Country, and Expresses sent before to raise the whole Country, and Forces every where as they went, which the poor Gentlemen passed through, till both they and their Horses, being thoroughly spent for want of Meat, and no longer able to hold, were forced to submit, and surrender up their Horses and Arms, upon condition to have leave for themselves to return to their several Habitations. But as there is no Faith to be kept with Hereticks, so these poor Creatures had no sooner parted with their Arms, but they were all bound, and drove like Dogs to the Goal of *Galway*, and the last Assizes there condemn'd to be Drawn, Hang'd, and Quarter'd; but upon the second of April got a Reprieve for a month. One *Brown*, a Man of considerable Fortune, was going with them, but fearing to get thorough, returned back, went to a neighbouring Justice, and told him where he had been, but disliking the Enterprize, was returned in obedience to the Lord Deputy's

puty's Proclamation of Pardon, to give Security for his future good Behaviour; however was forthwith, by a Strong Guard, sent prisoner to Cork, and was there afterwards tryed and executed for High-Treason while King James was there. And in *Rhithymoun* in the Kings County there are Sir *Laurence Parson*, and about 30 more, under the same condemnation; and in *Adelborough* in the Queen's County, 13 or 14, and in several other parts the like numbers, whose particulars are not yet come to the Authors hands, which were taken much after the same manner.

Other parts being thus reduced, *Mac-Curry* forthwith drew all the Forces in *Munster* against *Bandon*, a Town, which till these Times, never permitted a Papist to dwell within its Walls, and likewise forced them to Surrender, and give five of their Town Hostages for the payment of 1000 l. for the trouble they had given his Army, 500 l. of which they paid down, and the other five was remitted upon a Petition to King James, upon his landing at *King-fale*.

During these Harries in other parts, there was not any rising in the County or City of *Dublin*; however all were not idle, but several Active Spirits, a knot of six or seven in particular, whose Names are not convenient to be mentioned here, being most still under the Papists Lash, promoted, as was thought, principally by one, who upon the landing of the now King *William* in *England*, for his Religion was singled out to taste of Popish Mercy, with an Intent to seize the Castle and Guards of *Dublin*, and send *Tyrconnel* for *England*. And for the better effecting thereof, had by Stratagems caused most of the Protestants there to Arm themselves, though at the same time they knew not what for, further, than in case any Attempt were made by the Papists upon their Lives by way of Massacre (as they certainly intended, till happily discovered by an unknown Hand of their own Party to a Protestant Lord, on the 3<sup>d</sup> of *December*) which so alarmed all Protestants, that it was in vain to attempt it after, and especially while the Protestants were any where in



in Arms, (for that would have made all desperate; and not so easily to be reduced as they were); but before the Protestants of *Dublin* could bring their business to bear, and get Ammunition enough to resist such Force as might be brought against them, before they could expect Supplies from *England*, *Tyrconnel* began to suspect them; and forthwith call'd such Supplies and Numbers of Horse and Foot thither, that with what was there before, made up 14 or 15000 Men, whose Number and Presence spoil'd that great Project, which otherwise was so well laid, that it had certainly taken effect, if put in execution, and brought *Tyrconnel* for *England*, and so saved the extream Ruin and Devastation the Protestants have since suffered through his Villany. For any time before that great Force came to *Dublin*, which was at the beginning of *February*, 5000 Men well Arm'd in that City, and commanded, had been sufficient, with what was ready and might have bin raised there, to reduce, not only *Dublin*, but all *Ireland*. But the noise of the forementioned designed Massacre, and the Sufferings of others, put People to the flight for *England* so fast, and made those that stay'd so dubious, that it was hard to know who to trust there under the Nose of the Government; and there was not one Person of Quality then there that would undertake to Head them, tho often importuned, and assured of 4000 Men well Arm'd at two hours warning, and many of them well exercised, and so many resolute good Souldiers as would have attempted to seize the Guards.

About this time a French Man landed at *Cork*, and rid post to *Dublin*, with assurance from King *James* to *Tyrconnel* of his speedy coming to his relief; and on *Friday* the 22<sup>d</sup> of *Feb.* two of his Officers that had escaped from the *Isle of Wight*, came privately to the Castle of *Dublin*, and continued there in *cognito* till *Sunday* following about 10 at night; then on a sudden the noise was spread all over the Kingdom, that the King was landed with 5000 Men, and that the two forementioned Officers came with the Express to the Lord Deputy, which on a sudden put all into hurries; and where Bonfires were not immediately made, the Souldiers

diers broke the Windows, Signs, and Doors, and rifled the  
 Houses; and the next Morning by six of the Clock, strong  
 Guards were placed at the end of every Street, and every Gate  
 about the City and Suburbs of *Dublin*, and all others of any  
 Note and Strength: So that it was generally concluded by the  
 Protestants, there were Forces landed from *England*; but they  
 were soon undeceived, being all disarm'd and eisd of their Hor-  
 ses, which for the present was judged by every place to be  
 only in it self; but was soon known to be general to all parts  
 where their Power could then reach. In *Dublin* they seized all  
 the Churches to put the Arms in, which not being brought ac-  
 cording to their expectation, *Tyrconnel* issued out a Declarati-  
 on, that all such as had yet detain'd their Arms, should forth-  
 with deliver them up upon peril of being left to the mercy of  
 his Souldiers; and that Gentlemen might keep their wearing  
 Sword:; however some broke them to pieces, others hung  
 them into Ditches and Rivers, where many were afterwards  
 found, and some kept them still. The two next days they sent  
 Forces to suppress those of *Summerhill* before-mentioned; and  
 one *Price* who had been Treasurer formerly, was with a Par-  
 ty of 4 or 500 Horse and Foot, in a Castle in the County of  
*Wicklow*, 20 miles on the other side of *Dublin*, who took *Price*,  
 and several others, and committed them Prisoners to *Newgate*  
 in *Dublin*, and the rest to *Wicklow*, whither *Price* and the rest  
 were, after four days, carried and indicted for High-Trea-  
 son; but all the Irish being gone for Souldiers, and the English  
 fled out of the Country, there could not be a Jury got, but a-  
 gainst whom they made Exceptions for want of Freehold; so  
 that their Trial was remitted to the Term now (at the wri-  
 ting of this) sitting in *Dublin*; in the mean time all but se-  
 ven were bailed, and after with their Bail fled for *England*,  
 where most of them now are to confirm the Tragical Story.

*Tyrconnel* having thus easily succeeded so far, the same week  
 sent 24000 Men towards the North, under the command of  
 Lieutenant General *Hamilton*, (who was once a Prisoner here)  
 with several Field-pieces and Mortars, who upon the first of  
*March* were got near 50 miles from *Dublin* and within five  
 miles of the Protestant Forces; who upon notice of their ap-  
 proach, forthwith assembled what they could together, which  
 were not 1500, near a place called *Drummore*; but upon the

Enemies approach, they found them so numerous, that the Lord Mount-Alexander thought fit to retire, and accordingly did; which the Irish perceiving, pursued them about five miles, and killed about 150 of the Protestants, and many of them such as never were in Arms, but running away in the hurry: The Lord Mount-Alexander, and many others, got away for England; some for Colerain, and afterward to London-derry, or Scotland. In the mean time the Irish proceeded towards Colerain, and found no opposition till they came thither; but for the first 15 or 16 miles found nothing but ruin'd Houses, and the Ditches full of Household-goods, Meal and Corn, thrown away by the Protestants to prevent its falling into the hands of their merciless devouring Enemy; but afterwards they did not find so much, the People having more time to carry it with them, and so left the Irish without any Relief but what they brought with them; so that both Men and Horses in the Popish Army were in a bad condition for want of Food and Forrage.

After all this Success, King James landed at Kingsale, on Tuesday, March 12. and for want of Bells, was welcomed with the Shouts and Acclamations of the People, Bonfires, &c. and the next day went to Cork, and stayed there till Tyrconnel came to him at Major Gen. Mac Carries; on Wednesday the 20th, set out from thence, and by that Night at the Earl of Cork's House at Lismore; on Thursday Night at Clonmel; on Friday Night at Kilkenny, in the Duke of Ormonde's Castle; and on Saturday night at Sir Maurice Enslines near Kilkullen Bridge, 17 miles from Dublin, and all along the Roads, had the Lanes and Hedges lined with the Half-pike & Bayonet Rabble, call'd Repurres. At Cork he was flattered with the kisses of the rude Country Irish Gentlemen, so that he was forced to beg to have them kept from him; and on Sunday the 24th about Noon, he entered the City of Dublin, where all the Soldiers were placed from St. James's Gate (at his first entrance) to the Castle-Gate, all along, for about a mile of Ground on both sides, the Streets which were every where strewn with fresh Gravel: And at his first entrance into the Liberty of the City, there was a Stage built covered with Tapestry, and thereon two playing on Welch Harps; and below a great number of Priests, with a large Cross, singing; and about 40 Oyster-wenchers,

wenches, Poultry and Herb-women, in White (and among them some known to have two or three Bastards, yet passing for Maids) dancing, who thence ran along to the Castle by his side, here and there strewing Flowers; some hung out of their Balconies Tapestry, and Cloath of Arras; and others imitating them, sewed together the Coverings of Turkey-work Chairs, and Bandle-Cloth Blankets, and hung them out likewise on each side of the Street. He rid along through the whole Country, mostly on Horse-back, but chiefly through all the Towns and Villages. About a mile from *Dublin* he call'd for a fresh Pad-Nag, which turning about to be brought him, got loose, and forced him to stay; which did in some measure vex him, so that he said to *Tyrconnel*, *I think you are all boder'd*; but the Pad being soon brought him, he mounted, and marched forward; and at the utmost Limits was met by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, Master, Wardens, and Brethren of the several Companies in their Formalities, the King and Herald at Arms, Purservants, and Servants of the Household, and there received the Sword of State, (which he gave to *Tyrconnel*, who carried it before him through the City) and the Sword and Keys of the City, and there had a Speech made to welcome him to that Loyal City and People, by Counsellor *Dillion*, who that Morning was sworn Recorder in the room of Counsellor *Burnmel*. From thence he set forward toward the Castle, preceded by five or six Coaches, with six Horses each, two Callashes, four or five Bung-Carts, and one close Waggon attended by five or six French Troopers; next them followed about 200 of the Straglers of the City that went out to meet him, and after them the aforementioned *Barlker*, Major to the Royal Regiment, bareheaded, giving Orders to the Souldiers to keep the middle of the Street clear, and stand with their Musquets shouldred; then 20 Horsemen bareheaded, shouting before Mr. *Fitz-James* who was alone in one of *Tyrconnel's* Coaches with six Horses; close after him followed three Officers of the Guard on Horseback, attended by 3 Led-Horses; after them 13 or 16 Officers of the Army, closely followed by the five Trumpets and Kettle-Drums of State in their Liveries; after them about 20 of the Gentlemen at large on Horseback; then the Messengers and Purservants, Servants of the Household; next them the Herald and King at Arms; close

after them *Tyrconnel*, carrying the Sword of State immediately before the late K. *James*, who rid on the aforesaid Pad-Nag, in a plain Cinnamon-colour'd Cloath Suit, and black slouching Hat, and a George hung over his Shoulder with a blew Ribbon; he was attended by the Duke of *Berwick*, Lord *Granard*, and the aforesaid Maids running by him on his left hand, the Lord *Powis*, and *Melfort* on his Right, with their Hats on; close after him followed a Troop of Dragoons, several Gentlemen and Officers, two Troops of Horse, and many Attendants; after them six Lords Coaches, with six Horses each; then the aforesaid Judge *Keating* in Scarlet; and next after his three other Gentlemens Coaches empty, with six Horses each; then three Coaches, with two Horses each; and then last of all the confused Rabble on Foot.

As he was riding along in this Order, one *Flemming* a pretended mad Scots-man, in *Skinner-row*, the middle of the City, suddenly rushed through the Croud, flung his Hat over the King's Head, crying, in French, with a loud Voice, *Let the King live, for ever*, caught suddenly (mad-man like) fast hold of the King's Hand, and kist it, and so ran capering after his Hat.

As he marched thus along, the Pipers of the several Companies played the Tune of, *The King enjoys his own again*; and the People shouting and crying, *God save the King*: And if any Protestants were observed not to shew their Zeal that way, they were immediately revil'd and abused by the rude Papists: And being come ths to the Castle, alighted from his Horse, and was met at the Gate by the Host, over-shaded with a Canopy bore up by four Popish Bishops, and accompanied with a numerous Train of Friars singing, and others of that Clergy; and among the rest the Titular Primate with a Triple Crown upon his Head representing the Pope; who this unfortunate and by-gotted Prince no sooner saw, but he forthwith went down upon his Knees to pray to the Image, and for a Blessing from this Irish Pope: And from thence conducted into the Chappel there, (made by *Tyrconnel*, of *Hen. Cromwell's* Riding-house) where *Te Deum* was sung for his happy Arrival; thence he retired into an Appartment prepared in a new House built before in the Castle by *Tyrconnel*, and there din'd and refresh'd himself: The next Morning he call'd a Council, and having turn'd out the Earl of *Granard*, Chairman, Judge *Keating*,

*&c.*



&c. and taken in their rooms *M. D'Angus*, the Bp of *Elster*,  
 and Lieut. Col. *Darrington*, he ordered five several Proclama-  
 tions to be published; one for raising such Monies as passed  
 there, viz. a Guiny to 24 s. an English Shilling to 13 d. a Dec-  
 catoon which was 6 s. to 6 s. 3 d. a Cob of 4 s. 9 d. to 5 s. a  
 Cob of 4 s. 6 d. to 4 s. 9 d. a French *Louis* of Gold to 19 s. and  
 all others proportionably. Another for a Parliament to meet at  
*Dublin* the 7th of *May*, for regulating Matters Ecclesiastical. A  
 third to require all his Subjects of that Kingdom that had lately  
 left the same, upon any Pretence whatever, to return Home,  
 with assurance of his Protection, but no Penalty or Forfeiture  
 for not returning, or Pardon for any Offender that did; and  
 requiring all his Subjects, of what Degree or Perswasion  
 soever, to join with him against the Prince of *Orange*. A  
 fourth, commending all his Roman-Catholick Subjects for their  
 Vigilancy and Care in arming themselves; yet, whereas it had  
 incouraged some certain Robberies, required all but such as  
 were actually under Command and Pay in the Army, to lay up  
 their Arms in their several Abodes. The fifth, to invite the  
 Country to carry Provision to his Army in the North; requir-  
 ing all Officers and Souldiers not to take any from them but  
 what they made good pay for. From thence went into the Field  
 to see the Forces drawn out, and there made *Darrington* Colonel  
 of the Royal Regiment in the room of the Duke of *Ormond*; and  
 returning to the Castle, created *Tyrconnel* Duke of *Tyrconnel*.

The next day he received an Express that his Forces in the  
 North, having sat down before *Coleraine*, were destroyed for  
 want of Meat and Forrage, and by a great Snow that then  
 fell among them, were beaten off with the loss of 5 or 600 Men,  
 one Morter, and 3 Field-pieces: whereupon he call'd another  
 Council, and ordered 14000 Men more forthwith to be sent to  
 reinforce the remainder of the 24000 that went before; and  
 on the first of *April*, sent after them the Duke of *Ferwick*, and  
 the two French Lieutenant-Generals, *Ross* and *Mamoun*; and the  
*Munday* following, about 8 in the Morning, set out from *Dub-*  
*lin* towards the North himself; but those of *Coleraine* know-  
 ing their insufficiency to resist so powerful a Force, quitted the  
 Town, and got some for *London-Derry*; some for *Scotland*,  
 and others for *England*, so that all being clear, there was no-  
 thing to hinder their Progress to *London-Derry*, where being

arriv-

arrived, the late King sent in a Letter to the Governor, Col. *Lundee* ( who before they left *Dublin* they reported to be their own Creature ) to require him peaceably to surrender, and that all with him should have free Pardon and Protection, and not be molested or spoyl'd of any thing they had; which being shown to the Mayor, Aldermen, and other Officers, some inclin'd to surrender, others not, so that time was desired and granted to consider of it; in the interim Col. *Richards* and Col. *Cunningham*, with their Regiments, arrived before the place, and being inform'd that it was upon surrendering to King *James*, returned back (with 14 or 1500 persons that fled from the Town to them, intending for *Liverpool*) for which both the Colonels were turn'd out of Commission, yet their Regiments, with three others, were forthwith ordered back; and its hoped have since entered the place, which is in a good Condition for Defence, and therein 20000 Men, but not above 9000 Arm'd, with Provision for three months, resolved to defend it to the last, having before their arrival, committed the Governor, and several others to Prison, on pretence for endeavouring to betray it to their Enemies, and made Mr. *Walker* ( a Minister ) their Governour.

The late King perceiving his Presence could not procure this Important Place at the easy rate he expected, was forced to wave his speedy Design for *Scotland*, and leaving his Army to prosecute the most convenient measures for its Recovery, returned back towards *Dublin*, to meet his Parliament, where he was expected the last of *April*, and where upon his first arrival, he gave orders to disband Col. *Russell*, Sir *Thomas Newcome*, and such others Protestants as till then continued in that Army, except Drums and Trumpets, who are still continued perforce.

There came with the late King to *King'sale* 22 Ships, great and small, all with Guns, of which 12 were Capital Ships, and with them 4 Fireships, and in them not above 30 persons of all sorts, of which were the Kings two Sons, the Bishop of *Chesster*, Lord *Powis*, Lord *Melfort*, Col. *Darrington*, *Sarsfield*, 9 or 10 French-men, 1 Footman, and other Scoundrels that followed him from *France*.

That day week after his Arrival, and before he left *Cork*, the late King gave orders for the Fleet to return to *Brest*, to



joya a Fleet of 23 Sail more which they left sitting out there, and expected to bring them 5 or 6000 English, Scots, and Irish, raised in *France* for that purpose, but not yet come. He brought with him a considerable quantity of Powder, Ball, and Lead, and Arms for 14000 Men, and 120000 *l. Sterling*, and nothing more, all which is said to be disposed of by one sent with him by the French King, and who hath promised four Times as much more if that be well employed. The giving *Ireland* to the French is not certain, but most sure that it is the Interest of *France* to give King *James* all the Assistance he can, both by Sea and Land, to keep *England* out of his own Bowels, which without that Diversion he expects forthwith to make a violent Eruption therein; and as certain, that if any reasonable Force be in reasonable Time sent for *Ireland*, its conquest will be both speedy and easy; for tho the Irish Forces are with much pains and beating reasonably disciplin'd, and numerous, yet all that know the nature of them, know they will not fight but upon great Advantage; and if once broken, all the Art of Man will never bring them together again: And those of their present Army, both Officers and Souldiers, are mostly the very scum of the Country, Cow-boys, and such trash, as tremble at the firing a Musquet, much more will at many; and what one English Man used formerly to make nothing to beat 5 or 10 of, and now are only like so many tied Dogs let loose, which with a little Correction, will soon be reduced to Obedience. There are Protestants enow yet in *Ireland* to do the Work alone, if they could but get together, have Arms, and good Officers to head them, and with, as fast as ever they can, join with the Army that comes to their relief, so be revenge'd upon the devouring Irish, who having now all, will be rich plunder for an Army, and cannot hold out against 30000 Men, besides what is already there, till *Michaelmas* next, though now posses'd of the whole, except *London-Derry* and *Jerusalem*; in *Dublin* there is not now above 76 or 77 hundred Souldiers, and yet at least 20000 Protestants, fighting Men, but all disarm'd, or as good as disarm'd, brave brisk curious Lads, mad to be at work: So that 4 or 5000 Men might take and secure that City and Province, and be in one Month 20000 Men, if Arms and Ammunition were sent with them, in spite of any resistance the Irish could make.

Among

Among the Irish, the most mischievous Person is the Lord Galway, who, upon the late King's coming to the Throne, presum'd to enter in time of Divine Service, St. *Marboran* Church in *Dublin*, and debauchedly offered Abuses to some modest Women, for which he was brought upon his Knees: But in Revenge, upon the first motion to the North, he hang'd one *Dix*, and another who belonged to the Colledge, upon a Sign-post, pretending he found them in Arms.

Of Turn-coats, there were many pitiful mean-spirited Fellows, to keep and creep into Business, none worth noting, but one *Marby Dean of London-derry*, a Papist born, but brought up in the Collegd of *Dublin*; and one *Turner*, who in his Time had turn'd through almost all Sects and Opinions; and for his last turning got to be Recorder of *Limerick*. However the Popish Clergy have not been wanting, by all manner of ways, to pervert whoever they could, nor the Protestant Ministers to preach against their Heresy and Idolatry; among the rest, one *Walkinson*, Minister of *Palmer's Town* near *Dublin*, in *Christ-Church*, briskly decrying their Idolatry, was by the Bishop of *Dublin* silenc'd in the midst of his Sermon.

Many Persons endeavouring to bring Mooy for *England*, had it felt'd by the Irish; and among others one *Lindoe*, who all along fate with two Papists, second Judge of the *Kings Bench*, to try several Protestants, and punish them too for no other Crime, but being Enemies to Popery; and particularly one *Whalley*, there famous for Astrology; for publishing and spreading an Account of the Prince of *Oprates* Landing in *England*, his Declaration, and Success, was, by their worshipful Lordships, singled out, and made the first publick Sacrifice by their Popish Mercy, for his Zeal to the Protestant Religion, to the extrem hazard of his Life, and loss of all he had (cho often craved) denying him the common Rules of Court, a Copy of the Indictment, and what else might enable him to make his proper Defence: Another proved to be diffidant, fined 14 l. *sterling*; and others for like Crimes, like Cases. But whether for their, or other good Service to be done here for his Friends there, the good Judge got his Monies again, while others came off with loss of theirs: But what says *Place*?

About three or four days after King James Arrived at Dublin, the few Fellows and others left in the College, waited upon him, being introduced by the Ep of *Chesh.* since dead, (said to be poisoned by some of the Popish Clergy) and received many Assurances of their Safety and Protection.

*A LETTER from a Lieutenant  
in the late King James's Army in  
Ireland, to the Author of Ireland's  
Lamentation. Dated at Dublin,  
May the 7th, 1689.*

S I R,

**H**AVING this Opportunity of a Friend of both yours and mine coming to *Chesler*, I thought fit not to omit giving you this brief Account of what has happened here since your departure: Which is, that before the Duke of *Bernick* got to *Colerain*, it was quietly quitted by the Protestants; who no sooner found themselves attacked on all sides, but most of the Men stole away by Night, some one way, and some another, and left their Wives, Children, and Effects, to the discretion of our Army; who by the care of their Officers, proved more kind and civil to them than their own People, who running away, pull'd down the Bridge to hinder their being pursued: However, that Defect was soon repair'd, and our Forces having nothing more to hinder them, marched directly for *London-derry*, and upon the King's coming up, sat down before it, on the 19th of the last Month; and thereupon the King sent *John Burton* (a Protestant) one of the Trumpeters attending the State here, to Summon the Town to Surrender, with assurance of Pardon from the King; and to let them know he was there in Person, to sign and perform whatever was promised them. Whereupon the Town returned Answer, That they had sworn Allegiance to, and kept the Town for King *William* and Queen *Mary*, and neither

ther owned, knew, or would obey any other; and that if any more such Messengers came thither, to frighten and terrify their People from their Allegiance, they would hang or shoot them: However the King had such Interest within the place, as to keep out two Regiments sent thither from *England*: But seeing they refused to submit, ordered Batteries to be raised, and his Canon and Bombs to be plaid at the Town; and though much Mischief is done by the Bombs, yet the new preaching Governor (*viz.* the Minister, *Mr. Walker*) continues obstinate, and in two or three brisk Sallies, killed about 4 or 5000 of our Common Souldiers, the French General *Mamon*, one Major, five Captains, and several other Inferior Officers, and wounded the Duke of *Berwick* in the Thigh; Colonel *Sheldon*, and some others, are said to be mortally wounded, but not without considerable loss on their side also. In the mean time another Party of our Men, commanded by Lieut. Gen. *Hamilton*, took the Castle of *Kilmore*; which will so cut off all hopes of Succour, that it's hoped *Derry* will also Surrender, and receive Mercy, for otherwise it's resolved to put all to the Sword. The King finding them obstinate, return'd to *Dublin* the 29th of *April*, and this day met the Parliament, where he made a short, but pithy Speech, setting forth how much they were obliged, first to God, and next to the King of France, for contributing to that their happy Meeting; and hoped they would not be wanting on their parts, forthwith to consider of all convenient Measures to unite the Hearts of all his good Subjects of this Kingdom, resist the intended Invasion from England, and recover his Dominions, for the Glory of God, and Ease of his Subjects both in Church and State. Sir *Richard Neagle*, the Attorney General, is chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, who made a Speech to the House, telling them how much they were obliged to the French King, and the Duke of *Tyrconnel*, for that glorious Meeting, and how meet it was to return both their Thanks. The Speeches will be printed, with a List of the Parliament, till then I cannot be certain of the Particulars of either, but believe there are not many Protestants among them. It's hoped that the King will consent to take off *Poyning's* Acts, dissolve the Act of Settlement, and restore the ancient Proprietors to their Estates: But others

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are of Opinion, an *Irish Parliament cannot do it without the Advice of England*; and that the Sessions will be soon Prorogued to prevent such Disputes, till the King hath got into *England*, which we here seem to promise our selves about the beginning of *June*, but cannot attempt it before for want of Forrage and Shipping, which are coming from *France* to waite them over; in the mean time there is 5000 foot ordered forthwith for *Scotland*, to keep the Highlanders, and others the King's Friends there, from fainting, till more can be sent them. We conclude, we can spare a formidable Army of Horse and Foot for *England*, and the like for *Scotland*; who with greater Supplies we expect at the same time to land in *England* from *France*, and the King's Friends yet in *England*, who want only our presence to join with us, will, with the loss of as little Blood as he lost them, recover those his Kingdoms again. We have (as we hear) sent you home *Herbert* by weeping Crosse to resit his Shipping. We received into this Kingdom, since you left it, 5 or 6 Regiments of English, Scots, and Irish Souldiers from *France*; 250000 *l. Sterling*; Arms for 20000 Men, 300 Barrells of Powder, several Mortars, and a great quantity of Ball and Lead; 36 Sail of Men of War, 8 Fire-Ships, & several Tenders, and daily expect as many more, in all a Fleet of near 50 Sails and doubt not but before *Herbert* return, to have sufficient to send him and the Dutch as fast back as they come to us. There has none of the Persons that were Condemned when you went hence, yet suffered; but the King declares, if he have not speedy Exchanges for them, he will not spare one of them, or any other that shall be found guilty of the like Crimes; and if so, most of the Protestants in the Kingdom will go to pot; for there are but few, if duly examined, but will be by our Judges brought under the same Preliminaries.

There are some to be tried now at the *King's Bench* this Term, and it's thought Mr. *Prior* the late Treasurer, and his fix Companions, will be of the Number, unless some Exchanges come suddenly for them. There are Indictments already drawn up for them, or rather to be preferr'd against them. Some few People have had their Houses rifled, and among the rest yours, but not by Authority, tho the King have declared, That all such as are not returned, shall forthwith have all their Effects seiz'd



He is and converted toward maintaining his Army, and such as fled hither from *England*: However great care is taken for civilizing our Army, but cannot make them quite forsake their old Trade; some Injuries are here and there still continued, but not so frequently as formerly, the King having declared his Resolution severely to punish all Offenders of that kind; and on *Saturday* last, several that belonged to the Army were indicted for Robberies committed upon Protestants, but a good Jury will easily acquit them. I have great hopes to retrieve some of your Losses again; and not only so, but in case you will return, absolute Assurance of a Pardon, and a Captain's Commission, and this from no less than the *Ld. Melfort* and *Bp of Glasgow*, Secretaries of State; and therefore considering how Things seem now to us, if worthy, would advise you not to neglect the Opportunity thus offered you; for in our sense here, we seem to promise our selves all we can desire, and if it please God we succeed, it will be too late for either you or others to comply otherwise than to your Ruin. All Friends here are well, and many presents their Cordial Respects, as doth he that was, and ever is,

Sir, your assured Friend and Servant,

B. F. W.

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*The Publisher to the Reader.*

**R**eaders, be pleased to take notice, that the Writer of the above Letter, tho a Papist, is of that sort, a very honest ingenuous English-man, and I am confident writes nothing but the naked Truth of their sense of Things there, to the utmost of his Knowledge; and therefore the foregoing Treatise hath been delayed to add this to it.

**F F N I S.**

Page 4. line 7. read, *this worthy Plain and Simple, will, &c.*